Wellesley College News

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A WAR COMMENCEMENT.

The audience gave the first hint of a war commencement, as one looked over the chapel on Friday morning, June 14. Her sisters and her cousins and her aunts abounded, but her brothers and her fiancé were sprinkled sparsely, and those few who were present were khaki-clad. In truth this was the keynote of the exercises. The program follows:

Music. Overture: Mignon Thomas
Fantasia: Pirates of Penzance Sullivan
Overture: Fra Diavolo Auber
Kanrich's Band

Overture to Ptolemy and Concerta No. 6 from the Third Set Handel

Academic Procession

Psalm CXXXVI (Melancthon Bible) Gloria Patri

Address by

The Reverend Raymond Calkins, A. M., D. D.

Presentation of candidates for the certificate of the Department of Hygiene by Professor Amy Morris Homans, M. A.

Presentation of candidates for the certificate of the Department of Music by Hamilton Crawford Macdougall, M. D., Professor of Music

Presentation of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts by Alice Vinton Waite, M. A., Professor of English Language and Composition and Dean of the College

Presentation of candidates for degree of Master of Arts by Anna June McKeag, Ph. D., L.L. D., Professor of the History and Principles of Education, for the Committee on Graduate Instruction

Hymn, "Who Trusts in God" (871)

Benediction

Organ Postlude. Hallelujah Chorus from "The Mount of Olives" Beethoven
Professor Macdougall at the Organ

Directly after the two impressive traditions, that of the academic parade of seniors, faculty, board of administration, trustees and alumnae all in their caps, gowns and hoods, and that of the reading of the latin psalm, there followed a most energetic and inspiring address by the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, honorary member of the class of 1918. His tone was direct and straight from the shoulder as he told his classmates what were the rare opportunities opening out before them, what the gripping responsibilities.

Very different was the tone of Miss Pendleton's address, after the degrees had been awarded, but its import was the same. She reviewed the contributions which the college had received this year, those which it had given, and all through there was the ringing conviction that Wellesley is willing to face the world and the war. The triumph of this going out of 1918, firm to meet her responsibilities, was present to the end of the exercises, ringing clear through the lines:

"Who trusts in God, a strong abode
In heaven and earth possesseth."

The following Amendment to the Intersociety Rules and Resolutions has been passed by the Six Societies, and will go into effect in September, 1918, for members of 1920, but will not affect members of 1919.

"There shall be one basis of eligibility: a combination of scholarship and good citizenship."

After next year there will be but one Placement annually, and that in the fall. Members of 1919 only will be made eligible at mid-years, 1919, the full quota of Juniors being admitted in the Fall.

MARGARET M. GOLDSCHMIDT,
Sec'y Intersociety Council.

DR. CALKINS' COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

Commencement Address, Wellesley College, June 14, 1918, by The Reverend Raymond Calkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Cambridge, Mass.

The great need of the hour is spiritual courage born of a high spiritual idealism. Courage and idealism, let it be remembered, always go together. The higher one's ideals, the loftier one's courage will be. The courage of Jesus cannot be paralleled, because his ideal cannot be equalled. The prophets and the martyrs present us with inspiring examples of courage, because they witnessed to the loftiest ideals. The highest courage is born out of a heart devoted to the highest ideals. Insight and will go together.

In two directions is spiritual insight needed at the present time—an insight that is sure to issue in a determined and unalterable will. First, in a perception of the fundamental principles at stake in the great world-conflict in which we are engaged. We need desperately the penetrating mind that will disentangle and hold clear and distinct the great spiritual principles which are here involved. If this can be done—in proportion as this is done—there will be generated that kind of spiritual courage which is needed to see to it that those principles are secured for our time and for all time. And secondly, we need the idealism which not only lays bare the ultimate causes of the collapse of our civilization, but clearly perceives the spiritual basis on which it must be rebuilt. If we can have this spiritual insight, and in proportion to the degree that we do have it, we shall also possess the courage that will enable us, in the face of inertia, incredulity, prejudice, Philistinism and all the other foes of human progress, to go forward and help to create a new world-order in which dwelleth righteousness.

For such spiritual leadership, born of such spiritual insight, our country at the present fateful hour looks especially to the young men and women—to the college-trained men and women of our time. To you belongs this high duty of giving moral direction, as it were, to the whole body of public opinion, of creating a national mind and a national will which shall be equal to these high tasks, and shall be directed to these high ends.

For, let it be remembered, that to America in the Providence of God has been given this great international mission, has been entrusted this great world-task. We are told that our millions of soldiers are finally to turn the tide of battle in France. Not less surely is the mind of America behind America's millions to determine the moral aims of the war, and to secure the enduring moral results of the war. This is not to claim for ourselves any moral superiority over the other free nations of the world. It is simply to recognize the hand of Providence in the determination of our national life and our national mission. For one hundred and fifty years the ruling principle in our national existence has been that we should remain aloof from the politics of the old world, and should not become entangled in the disputes of foreign nations. During these hundred and fifty years, our liberties were secured, our institutions were developed, our union was preserved, and a thoroughly national consciousness was created. Now, it has been made clear to us why all this was done by us and for us. Not, in a word, to be possessed and to be enjoyed in selfish disregard of the fate of other peoples and of other civilizations. It is as if the word of the Lord suddenly broke upon our nation, as by the mouth

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS.

For dignity of conception and for artistry of execution Wellesley has seldom seen a dramatic production to equal the *Iphigenia in Tauris* given by Society Alpha Kappa Chi on the evenings of June 8, 12 and 13. Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripedes was used—a translation beautiful in itself and holding close to the spirit of the original.

The *Iphigenia in Tauris* deals with the latter part of the Iphigenia story. The daughter of Agamemnon, saved from a sacrificial death at Aulis by the goddess Artemis, serves now in the temple of that goddess in the barbarian land of Tauris. Thither comes Orestes, brother of the priestess, fury-hounded since the death of his mother. At the command of Apollo he is seeking to steal away the image of Artemis hoping that in this way he may at last find rest from the torment that holds him. Almost he is brought to death as the people's blood gift to Artemis. Then with a turn of fortune Iphigenia recognizes him. Together they plan to outwit the king, almost succeed in carrying out their scheme, are almost defeated, and finally are saved by the intervention of Athena, herself, who appearing to Thoas, king of the Tauri forbids his pursuing them and grants them safe voyage back to the homeland of Greece.

No kind of drama, of course, lends itself to outdoor production as well as the Greek, and the details of costume and color were worked out with a full realization of the value of the natural background. In the afternoon sunlight—the play was given early enough to render artificial lighting unnecessary—the purples and the blues, the terra cotta shades of the chorus costumes, the brighter reds and greens of the barbarian soldiery made an ever changing picture of great beauty. No one who saw the play will remember it without a sense of the colors, without thinking, for instance, of the procession headed by the purple robed servants of the temple of Artemis as it moved slowly down the Tupelo path.

The entire cast was an exceptionally strong one and the way in which the actors used their voices is especially to be commended. There was a stately, singing beauty in the lines spoken by Iphigenia and Orestes and Athena as full of tone harmony as the music of the chorus lyrics themselves.

Helen Andrews as Iphigenia interpreted her part with sustained dignity and restraint. It was a part of very little action depending for its effect upon the flexibility of tone and expression yet from the very beginning she had her audience with her, feeling with her the bitter brooding born of home yearning, the full rushing joy of the recognition scene and the proud power of love and loyalty turned at the end to save Orestes and bear the image to the land of Greece.

Elizabeth Pickett as Orestes, the fury-driven brother of Iphigenia, played a contrasting part in a very convincing manner. Her strong ease of motion and gesture was doubly effective in opposition to the calm of Iphigenia. Even here however, the power was in the restraint and the sense of the tragic suffering of Orestes' life pressed hard upon the consciousness without being actually depicted in action.

The two principals were well supported. Pylades, (Katherine Kinsman) played a difficult part in a manner deserving of much praise: Thoas, (Ellen Montgomery) was a barbarian king at once fierce and kind, unafraid and full of superstition and convinced the audience of the fact; the jovial herdsman, (Gertrude Bristol) furnished the touch of comedy needed to heighten the effect of the whole; and surely no king however bold could set

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

Now that we are started upon our summer vacation and can realize that this year is actually finished let us look back and see what we have accomplished. Though we have been prodded and goaded to do more war-work and sometimes criticized for doing so little, it may be a surprise to us to discover how nearly everything we have done has been connected with the war. Because of the war we have given up a great many things we used to consider essential, and have simplified other things that had never before seemed to us elaborate. Yet no one can say that we have not derived a great deal of pleasure from a simplified Sophomore Prom, Field Day, and Crew Competition minus the usual Float. Other war-time transformations have been the postponement of Senior Academic Council and substitution of a surgical dressings drive; the all-college drive of the same sort on May Day afternoon; the new outlet for class rivalry in the Junior-Sophomore surgical dressings competition; the giving of the Glee Club concerts and the Alpha Kappa Chi play for the benefit of war-relief. Yet we have not lacked spontaneous fun with the Sophomore-Freshman Hare-and-Hounds, and with the Junior-Sophomore Tug-o'-War, not to mention the succession of Liberty Loan parades.

We have successfully initiated the much-discussed reorganization of Student Government, now the Wellesley College Government Association.

Six hundred of us marched in the Boston Liberty Loan parade, and more than that number in our own parade on West Playground, when we presented a service flag to the town of Wellesley. Many of us have helped on the War Farm, and all of us have helped to contribute the more than $146,000 which Wellesley has given to Student Friendship Fund, Second and Third Liberty Loans and Red Cross Drive.

These are some of the things we have accomplished this year. Next year, do we realize how much more we have to do?

LOOKING FORWARD.

As Wellesley students are departing for the summer vacation there is something lacking in their farewells. This something is the usual carefree "goodbye 'till next fall." None of us feels sure just what is going to happen before next fall, or takes it casually for granted that September will bring joyful reunion. Returning to college is no longer the matter of fact event it used to be for the majority. There is a new question arising and growing daily in proportion—"Have I the right to stay in college?" It is naturally even more difficult to decide whether one has the right to return.

This summer every girl that is worthy of her college will find some occupation for which she is fitted and necessary, whether it be on a farm, in an office, or in her own home. Some of the students have chafed under the routine of college life in their anxiety to leave Wellesley and engage in some definite work. For the graduating class of 1918 this problem is solved, it is time for them to go out and take up permanent work. But what are the other three classes to do? Must they give up their summer activities, no matter how valuable, and return to college?

It is a question for each girl to decide for herself, but in deciding one point should be unmistakably clear. If she returns, it must be with the purpose of throwing herself completely into her college work. Our country at war can spare its young women to become thoroughly trained, but the thoroughness of the training must be emphasized. During these anxious days, occupations are justified only by sincerity and value. Each girl must decide how she can be of greatest permanent value, and act accordingly. If after such a decision she returns, there will be no more argument next year as to whether she should be here or not. She will know for herself that her work is here, and she will engage in that work without qualms and misgivings.

There is always a ray of hope in looking forward, no matter how threatening the surroundings. One can at least profit by the past errors of scattered energies, wavering decisions, changing purpose. It has taken time to adjust ourselves in the totally strange situation of students during days of warfare. The adjustment has been made gradually—and painfully—this year. Now that the newness and daze is wearing away the time has come for decision and concentration.

During the summer each Wellesley girl will inevitably look back upon this year at college and feel, at times, that she did not make the best of it. If that is the case—think it through. *Why* was it unsatisfactory? Where was the trouble? Once located, eliminate it from the future and look forward to an active year of concentrated loyalty.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.
The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.
Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

A SUGGESTION FOR NEXT FALL.

There has been a considerable public opinion bearing out the statement that one of the reasons chapel attendance is poor is because no chapel Monday morning makes us start the week wrong. Once upon a time, though it hardly seems possible, there were no Monday morning classes, therefore no chapel. The next step in the development was to have no "nine o'clocks" on Monday—likewise, no chapel. This year we have pushed the schedule back twenty minutes, have started 8.40's the very first day of the week, and still there is no chapel. To some people to publish this Free Press will seem a waste of space, they will have to take it on faith that there really are members of the college who are addicted to the Chapel service. To such, a Monday morning service would be highly acceptable. It has often been urged that it is too hard on the faculty to have to lead chapel six days a week. Here comes the crux of my suggestion! Why not a student chapel? There are enough amateur organists among us for Mr. Macdougall to claim a weekly exemption. There are numerous girls who could lead chapel with dignity and inspiration. Don't you believe we would have a larger attendance Monday morning and all through the week? All those in favor signify by trying to get it started next fall.

S., '19.

II.

PACIFISM.

Apathy, ignorance, and, worst of all this popular "broad-mindedness" are as insiduous as the work of spies. The citizen who has not taken a positive, determined position on the side of the allies is a traitor. Pacifism is not a sign of superior ethics nor a proof of fine mental endowment but is often an expression of that consummate selfishness and cowardice which accepts safety at the price of a heroism condemned by the pacifist. Ought not the pacifist to go to a neutral country and not stay in the United States receiving protection from soldiers who die in her place? We must protest with all our power, mental and physical, against cruelty, greed, treachery and dishonor. We must think aright and we must feel with intense sympathy the horrors of war and the greater horrors of the wanton devastation in Belgium, France and Italy. Many people do not "like" to read the details of the war, but have we any excuse for sparing ourselves knowledge of the anguish of our race in the twentieth century? It is only by knowing the facts that we can be made strong in our resolution to sacrifice bodily comfort, peace of mind and domestic happiness in order that we may uphold our ideals of right.

M. H. S., '96.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER.

One duty lies before every student who is ignorant regarding the causes and the first stages of the war, and this duty is to inform herself as fully as possible, this summer, about the facts. Loyalty and patriotism demand that we should not have merely hazy ideas regarding the origin and the purpose of this terrible struggle but should know accurately, intelligently, what the situation is. A simple means of gaining information would be to consult several periodicals, such as *The Literary Digest, The Nation, The Review of Reviews, The Outlook, The Independent,* reading the issues for July, August and later months of 1914. Information gained from these sources may be supplemented by study of such a volume as *The Roots of the War* by William Stearns Davis (The Century Company). This recently-published book is "a non-technical history of Europe, 1870-1914." Why America joined the Allies is set forth in pamphlets issued by the Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *How the War Came to America,* and *The Nation in Arms* will be sent to any applicant. Other valuable publications are listed in the catalogue issued by this society.

DR. CALKINS' COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

of Isaiah it broke upon the people of Israel long ago: "It is a light thing that thou shouldest be my servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob and to restore the preserved of Israel. I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles that thou mayest be my salvation to the ends of the earth." Indeed, the most significant thing about the American Revolution was that while our fathers asserted certain principles as the basis of their action, they asserted those principles not for themselves only, but for all humanity. They laid down those principles as the foundation not simply of a new state but as the foundation of a new hope for the whole world. The "inalienable rights" which they asserted were for "all men." And as Mary Antin has said, "by basing our claims on the brotherhood of man and the sovereignty of the people, we assumed the championship of the oppressed against their oppressors wherever found." If this is true of the principles of the Revolutionary War, it is equally true of the principles of the Civil War. How prophetic in the light of the history of the last four years is the conclusion of Lincoln's Gettysburg address: "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom: and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The present struggle, in a word, is the completion of

the issue for which the Civil War was fought. If the present war for freedom is not won, what is truer than that the dead of fifty years ago will have died in vain? Thus the present war is born of our interdependence among those nations which have dedicated themselves to the task of preserving freedom in the world. As President Wilson has said: "We may once have enjoyed a splendid isolation. But we are now in the great drift of humanity which is to determine the politics of every country in the world..... We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world. We are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is henceforth our affair."

This then is our great international mission: t only by the force of our physical strength to win the war itself, but also by the force of our moral strength, born of our moral idealism and insight, to secure for all the world the moral aims and results of the war. Was there ever a time, then, that college-trained youth had such a task put in their hands? And if our young men must bear the brunt of battle and furnish the necessary physical strength, our young women are offered the no less needed and no less inspiring task of supplying the insight that will hold high and clear the moral aims to be won, and so the moral courage and will by which they may be won. Never did a college class graduate into such a vast spiritual opportunity as confronts the company of young women that goes out of this college today. If every one of us will use his mind and his spiritual birthright as he may use it and as he ought to use it, it will mean the subtle forming of a national purpose that will make a new world for untold generations. I am not thinking of what you can do in other ways. I am thinking of what you can do in this way. I am thinking of the social value of true and confident ideals. If we have the right kind of courage born of the truest insight as we move about, with our sure knowledge and our confident faith, we can replace ignorance and incredulity and halting and doubtful opinion with the sure and saving energies of spiritual courage and grace.

I have said that we need this insight and the courage that is born of it in two directions. First, the clear perception of the underlying principles which are at stake in this world-conflict. They are not at all generally clear. They are not popularly understood. They are obscured by a multitude of side issues and minor matters. In a letter to Doctor Jowett, formerly of New York, President Wilson recently wrote these words: "One of the most difficult things I have attempted is to convince foreign ministers and foreign peoples that the purposes and ideals of the people of the United States are indeed unselfish and altruistic." But it is not foreign ministers and foreign peoples alone who need convincing on that point. Our own people need everlastingly to have the unselfish and spiritual ideas for which we are contending to be held up before them. And it is your duty to see this and to make others see it. Every one must see it must see that whatever greedy rivalries lay concealed in the darkness of antecedent diplomacy, the war has steadily become a conflict between progress and reaction, between humanity and savagery, between freedom and tyranny.

Four great spiritual and immutable principles emerge which constitute the moral aims for which we are contending. First that no nation, however resourceful or however powerful, shall be allowed to trample under foot recognized international law, solemn treaty and common humanity for the purpose of achieving military success. The souls of men have taken up arms against the menace of machinery and of materialism lest they be crushed by the cogs of the wheels or buried beneath mud and matter. It is a question of whether or not the voice of the Howitzer is more or less authoritative than the voice that thunders from Sinai. The first purpose of this war is to put the Ten Commandments on the map of the world. The conscience of the world today is in arms.

Secondly comes the question of whether the regulative principle governing the relations of one state to another shall be based upon the idea of power, or brute force, or upon the principle of brotherhood and good-will. Autocracy stands for the one; democracy, however haltingly and imperfectly, stands for the other. This war will settle for untold generations the question as to which principle is to govern the relation of states to each other.

A third principle is this: whether or not war shall continue to be a means for the advancement of the selfish interests of the state and of its lust for dominion. The claim cannot be made that any of the nations of the earth is guiltless of a wicked resort to arms as a means of furthering nationalistic ambitions. But that there is a clear line of demarcation separating the theory and practice of a conscienceless military autocracy from the popular and increasing loathing and distrust and hatred of war among the free nations of the earth cannot be questioned. That the destruction of the Prussian military autocracy is a prerequisite to any abiding peace on the earth has become clear to most men. It is thus that many an idealist who, before the issues of this struggle became clear, were opposed to war as such, have now found themselves involved in it heart and soul. Gradually as matters have shaped themselves it has become clearer and clearer that the ideals of the Teutonic Alliance, if realized, will tend not to eliminate but to perpetuate war; that defeat of this Alliance by the only methods by which they will admit defeat is a prerequisite to the elimination of war, and is to take a long step to enduring peace.

Finally there is the right of the small states as well as the great nations to life and to liberty. Our American nation has entered the lists in behalf of the small peoples. President Wilson has become the champion of liberalism throughout the world. "If you could hear," he has recently said, "some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels—for even through these channels there come voices which are infinitely pathetic—if you could catch some of these voices that I hear—the utter longing of the oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world to hear something like The Battle Hymn of the Republic, to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free and their lives free, and to set their children free, you would know what comes into the hearts of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty. I summon you to the comradeship."

Out of this insight into the moral issues of the war there will come the will to carry the war through to a successful issue. Those principles when once they are understood will be achieved by a courage that will never falter. Abraham Lincoln once said: "We accepted this war for a purpose. When that purpose is attained, the war will stop, and I hope to God that it will not stop until it is attained." Grasp the ultimate spiritual purpose of this war. Hold to that. It is not a question of Germany restoring Belgium and Northern France, even yielding Alsace-Lorraine and the Trentino, while checking off these losses with gains in Russia and the Balkans, and being satisfied and unrepentant and holding to her godless Politik, and remaining entrenched in her militaristic might. We fight not against flesh and blood but against spiritual wickedness in high places. And until that spiritual wickedness is overthrown, we cannot listen and we will not listen to any overtures for peace. It is upon that basis that we must win the war and shall win it. To see that, to feel it in your inmost soul, and to make other people see it and feel it, is your high duty in the days that lie before you.

But now this is not all that you have to do. You have further to use your insight to the discovery of the ultimate flaw in our civilization which has made this colossal disaster possible. You have to discern the ultimate spiritual principle upon which alone a new world-order can be built; and then you must exercise the spiritual faith and courage which shall actually lay the foundations of the world of our hopes and our dreams. O, to be young! To have fifty years of life left in which to do this spiritual work for on-coming generations. What an unspeakable privilege and opportunity is yours.

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And it is the youth of the world who must do this. Morituri salutamus. "I hope," said Lowes Dickinson, "because of the young." To you it has been given by a tragic fate, to see in your young youth with your eyes and to hear with your ears what war really is. You have been through hell and purgatory. Climb now the rocky stair that leads to the sacred mount. The guide of tradition leaves you here. Guide now yourselves and us. Believe in the future, for none but you can. Believe in what is called the impossible, for it waits the help of your hands to show itself to be the inevitable, of it, and of all our hopes, the old, the disillusioned, the gross, the practitioners of the world are the foes. Be you the friends. Take up the thought and give it shape in act. You can and you alone. It is for that you have suffered. It is for that you have gained vision. We look to you.

First, then, with clear eye, you will discern the ultimate root of all our troubles. You will see that it lies in false notions of nationality, narrow and selfish ideas of patriotism, and theories that states are natural enemies. You will cast about for new definitions of national greatness,—a greatness that consists not in possessions or power or dominion, but in a desire to serve, to contribute to and to uplift the total life of the world; of new ideas of *patriotism* as not consisting in the exclusive devotion to one's own country in implied suspicion or hostility to other nations. For generations children in school have been taught that the acme, the apotheosis, the perfection of patriotism was to hate somebody beyond the borders and frontiers of the nation. You will teach them that there are no frontiers to friendship and that the language of love is a universal language. The old patriotism has sown the wind and has reaped the whirlwind. The new patriotism will sow for a harvest and will reap a harvest of brotherhood and good-will. You will lay aside and make others lay aside the out-worn notion that nations are naturally enemies. You will make them understand that they are spiritual partners in the erection on earth of a universal commonwealth to which each will contribute its peculiar ideals all of which are necessary to a perfected civilization. You will perceive that war is neither natural nor necessary, but is born of arbitrary authority, imperial ambitions, commercial greed, and false doctrines of prestige.

* * * * * *

Face the crowd of Junkers at home, those that really want to go on with the old order of things; always figuring on how manufacture of munitions will fill their pockets, increased military establishment will offer them promotion, economic trade wars will make them rich. And you must tread them under foot. Face the crowd of fatalists who say "You never can get rid of war; bred in the bone, wrought in the fibre; it always has been, always will be." Say with William James, "Fatalistic view of war function is all nonsense. Due to definite motives and subject to reasonable checks and criticism just like any other form of human enterprise.

You will be like those
who marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep, to wake!

Why, you well know your histories and know the most glowing pages of the human spirit; know that what men have wanted, that they have had. That all great possessions have been born of great wishes; that man's desires are simply God's way of provoking man to achievement. Men longed to communicate with each other, and the result was writing and printing. Men longed to study; the result was, reading. Men longed to trade; the result was discovery. Men longed for social stability and the result was parliaments. Every one of these great possessions was the outcome of a great expectation, a sure confidence that a desire so deep, so earnest, must be satisfied. What good thing has not first been longed for and then achieved,—achieved just because it was longed for so? Who in the days of the unknown prophet who wrote the first chapter of the Genesis ever dreamed of a world of ocean, and mountain, of waterfall and fire and lightning, subdued as man has subdued it in this 20th century! What man greatly desires, that he ultimately attains, and the achievement surpasses even the expectation. But never in the long history of the world have men longed for anything as they are now longing for a new spiritual basis of international life. That alone will bring international peace. Their eyes have been opened. The stark absurdity and obscenity of war has been revealed as never before. The massacre of 8,500,000 boys has revolted the nethermost instinct of our common humanity. War we understood to be a curtain of dense black fabric across all the hopes and kindliness of mankind. The killing off of the young we see to be the destruction of the human inheritance. And with increased skill and inventiveness and ingenuity, another war like this will simply spell the ruin of the race. The tides of human thought, of human conviction are all running toward the goal. The hand of God in human history points to it. The growing sense of national interdependence is fostering it. The alliance of four-fifths of the world in a common spiritual endeavor already has given certain reality to it. The nations of the world are saying, What must we do to be saved? Here is the tide in the moral history of the world which, if you only take it at its flood, will lead to certain great and permanent ends.

For years men have dreamed this thing. William Penn did in 1683. L'Abbe de St. Pierre did in 1713. Kant did in 1795. "It will never be possible," he wrote, "to organize the world politically, until the people and not the kings rule. We must rid our hearts of that feeling of hatred and hostility which so many of us cherish toward other races and other creeds and other peoples." Victor Hugo dreamed of a United States of Europe. The last century is scattered with the bright dreams of seers and prophets who in darkness have prepared for the coming day. But down to this present time, aside from this fervent preaching of the gospel of peace and brotherhood, there has been no genuine, concerted, determined body of general and authoritative opinion to give substance and reality to their hopes and dreams. Now at the end of the ages we are ready. We are at a supreme moment in history. And it is for you with young and invincible faith in the entire possibility of this thing to translate it into reality.

It is this spiritual courage, born of this deepest idealism for which we wait, on which we depend. It is men and women of this Romantic temper who have created the sublimest facts on which our civilization rests. It may be true that the enthusiasm and radicalism of youth need to be balanced by sobriety and conservatism, but it is no less true that pride and practicability is prejudice when it is not prudence. Man does not live by bread alone; he must have bread and roses too. He must have faith—

"To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Shatter it to bits, and then
Remould it nearer to the heart's desire."

And that is my last word to you, dear fellow-classmates of the Wellesley College Class of 1918. General Gordon once remarked that "England was not made by her statesmen but by her adventurers." It is true of the world. You can re-make it if you have in you the high spirit of moral adventure. The danger, it has been said, in killing off the young life is that the momentous moral decisions of the future will be left to the old and conservative, who are saturated with the old notions, without large vision and incapable of daring and of genuinely human ideals; who assume that things must go on in the same old way and will be content to have it so. O, but you are alive, gloriously, adventurously alive. Go out and smite that thing and put it to rout and confusion and usher in for us the new day. In the days of the French Revolution Wadsworth said

"Then it was bliss to be alive,
But to be young was very Heaven."

And it was the young poet Brooke who fell in the earlier stages of this war who said:

"Now God be thanked who hath matched us with His Day."

"Be not like those
Who sit at home and there dream and dally,
Raking the embers of the long-dead years.
But ye go down to the haunted valley,
Light-hearted Pioneers.
They have forgotten they were ever young,
They hear your songs in an unknown tongue.
But one gleam of God through your spirit shines,
Adventurers! O, Adventurers!"

THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note:—This column is to consist of letters received from abroad. Help the editor by sending in any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the NEWS Office, Chapel Basement, or handed to one of the NEWS editors.

The following is a letter received by a member of the college community from Policeman Oakes' son, who is a corporal on active service with the American forces in France.

"I received your letter several days ago and was very glad to hear from you. Sometimes I think I am in Wellesley, but when I look out the door and see the mud I realize that it is France. I feel now as if mud were a part of me.

"The trenches were quite a surprise to me. They are from six to eight feet in depth. Many a hard hour's work is put into them at night, bracing them where they start to cave in and bridging shell-holes with boards. There is always more or less mud in them and in rainy weather they are terrible. Where there is a shell-hole you can sink up to your waist in mud—soft and sticky, like glue. And the only animals are rats. There are plenty of these, all sizes, some of which are quite tame. But we are always a little glad when a gas attack is over, because it has claimed its in rats. The Boche has given us every kind of gas you can think of—chlorine, mustard, tear, and fruit. The first gas attack we were in was shell. He sent it over for twenty-two hours steady. This kept us in our masks most of the time. He was not satisfied with sending the gas alone, so he mixed high explosive shells and sharpnel with it and followed his gas attack with a raid. But they never reached our trenches, and so it was a failure. Only a few were slightly gassed and had to see a doctor.

The only place where we admire him is in the air. He is a wonder! Instead of diving in a spiral he comes wing over wing. The first times we saw him do this we thought that the "archies" had got him, but he only dropped a few hundred feet to make them lose their range and then made for his own lines. But he had set an observation balloon on fire before he quit. But fighting man to man, he quits unless driven." JOHN OAKES.

FATHERLESS CHILDREN COMMITTEE.

During the year 1917-1918 Wellesley College raised for the French War Orphans the sum of $1285.73. A quiet campaign was carried on through house-meetings in each house, the result was that almost every house, and several individuals, decided to adopt French War Orphans for the period of one year. Thirty-five orphans were adopted, $36.50 being the cost for one orphan for one year. The money collected was forwarded to the orphans through J. P. Morgan & Co. in care of the American Ouvroir Funds.

Miss Candace Stimson re-adopted 6 orphans, under the name of the Wellesley College Committee, but sent the money directly to J. P. Morgan. Thus, either by the college, or in the name of the college, 41 French Fatherless Children have been adopted for the year June 1, 1918-1919.

The report of funds for Armenian Relief will be found in the Report of the Treasurer of the War Relief Organization.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION C. HAMBLET.

May 29, 1918.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

The speakers secured during the year are as follows:

Miss Theadore Dunham	Oct. 12, 1917
Major Ian Hay Beith	Nov., 1917
Lt. Col. Louis Rees	Nov. 9, 1917
Mme. Szumowska	April 15, 1918
Miss Edith May	April 22, 1918

The Entertainment Committee is extremely grateful to the Dormitory chairmen for their co-operation in the sale of tickets throughout the year, and takes this opportunity to thank them.

HORTENSE BARCALO,
Chairman Entertainments.

Parliament of Fools

MUSINGS ON DELEGATES.

Muse II: The Delegate and the Barn Play.

There came another Convention, and so inevitably there came another Delegate. And (also inevitably) she was wished on the Very Young Reporter to take to Whatever Was Going On. It happened to be a Barn Play. Now this Delegate differed from most Delegates in that she was one of those blissful, crowing things known as an Alumna of Advanced Standing. And so of course the V. Y. R. didn't have to tell her Anything about the College. She knew it Before.

It was 7.31 P. M. and the Line extended so far back that when the V. Y. R. and the Delegate took a place therein the latter murmured hurriedly that she would rather go to the Play than to Chapel, if the V. Y. R. didn't mind. Evidently in her days each member of the College had had a Side Door Apicce when desiring to attend a Barn Play.

There was a Special Place reserved for the Delegate, but unfortunately there was none reserved for the V. Y. R. The V. Y. R.s' Brain (for she possessed a Nominal one) whirled madly in anticipation of leaving the Delegate and sitting on the Footlights with her Fellows. But not so. The Usher removed a Thin, Defunct Senior from the seat next to the Delegate's and Smilingly Shoved the V. Y. R. therein, murmuring that she Understood. The Thin, Defunct Senior did not seem to Understand, but that is a Minor Matter.

After a Long Time the Curtain Wavered and finally Staggered out of Sight. As soon as the V. Y. R. had Explained the Plot to the Delegate all went well but unfortunately she did not finish Explaining it until after the Play was Over. The Delegate did not seem to Like the Play. She said it was not Uplifting. It was Warm in the Barn and the Electric Fans were out of order. Once or twice the Delegate's seat Collapsed and she did not seem to Like it. Seats did not Collapse when the Class of '73 was in College, she said. The V. Y. R. gathered that it was Before the Time of Seats. The Delegate started to go after the First Act. She thought the Play was Over. But she was arrested by a Babel of Shouting.

"What is that Vulgar Noise?" she cried to the V. Y. R., losing Control of herself because she could not remember What it had Meant in '73. The V. Y. R. explained that they were only cheering for the Author of the Play. After all was over and the V. Y. R. had spent the Money she had saved for Thrift Stamps, and the reserve for her Rose Sweater and Then Some, on a Taxicab for the Delegate, the latter remarked that she hadn't Realized that the Play had an Author. The V. Y. R. did not Comprehend, and ended by deciding not to become an Alumna of Advanced Standing if she could possibly Avoid doing so.

WEIGHING THE BABIES.

In the recent work undertaken by the Town of Wellesley, at the suggestion of the Federal Government, in weighing and measuring all the babies in the town, students and officers from the College assisted. College girls helped at the various weighing stations on each of the days. The co-operation with the town was arranged by the College Committee organized for patriotic service at the college and in the town.

MORE MONEY FOR THE RED CROSS.

The committee for Patriotic Service in the Town and at the College report a surplus of ten dollars and forty cents. This money comes from the funds raised for the Service Flag which was presented to the Town of Wellesley by the College.

The Committee has voted to give this surplus to the Town organization of the Red Cross.

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PRESENTATION OF BILLINGS PRIZE TABLET.

Again Wellesley is indebted to the generosity of Miss Caroline Hazard. The day before Commencement she presented to the college a very beautiful bronze tablet, placed on the rear wall of Billings Hall, which is to bear the names of the winners of the Billings Prize. Already several names have been placed on the metal bars, among which are those of Gertrude Streeter, '13, and Katherine Davis, '14, who unveiled the tablet. After Miss Pendleton had accepted the gift for the College several members of the choir, assisted by Rose Phelps at the organ, sang the following poem, written and set to music especially for the unveiling ceremony by Miss Davis.

Music.

Music there is of the tall brown hills
And the sea on a winter day
Mighty music and strange
And far away.

Music there is of the garden close
And the hearth where the firelight starts
Friendly music and sweet
Close to our hearts.

CREW COMPETITION.

Clouds were gathering over the Lake as the classes gathered by it with their commencement guests to view the crew competition on Tuesday evening, June 11. One of the notable features of the simplified commencement week was the enthusiasm with which each separate event was greeted, and the omission of the float detracted not at all from the interest of the onlookers. Sharp at 7.45 the class crews, with two crews from the freshman class, were speeding from Tupalo to the crew house. Since competition is for form and not for speed it was difficult to know just which crew had won, although it was evident even to the uninitiated in the art of rowing that 1919 was pulling with a swift, steady stroke that made her shell glide faster and more beautifully that the others. The splendid work of the freshmen crews must be commented on and it was impossible to tell the difference between their first and second crew.

Marie Henze, president of Athletic Association, announced the awards as follows:

First place	1919
Second place	1921
Third place	1920
Fourth place	1918

W's were also awarded and a cup to Margaret Post, the best oar on the Lake.

Iphigenia in Tauris.

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

himself against the authoritative tone and commanding presence of Athena (Rose Phelps).

A great measure of the effectiveness of the play was due to the skillful and artistic management of the Chorus and to the fact that they did not merely interpret and comment upon the action but set the keynote for the whole drama. The theme upon which the whole play rests is the theme of homesick longing. The yearning of Iphigenia for tidings from Greece and Orestes' frenzy and struggle for peace are both rounded out and supplemented by the poignant sorrow of these captive Greek women who long for Greek faces and Greek earth in Tauris "the unfriended." The music, written by Rose Phelps, caught this spirit and it was because the pathos was never for one moment lost that the play possessed a richness and a depth of appeal that cannot be soon forgotten.

Characters of the Play.

Iphigenia . . . . Helen R. Andrews
Orestes, her brother . Elizabeth Pickett
Plyades, Prince of Phocis friend to Orestes . Katherine M. Kinsman
Thoas, King of Tauris . Ellen Montgomery
A Herdsman . . . Gertrude R. Bristol
A Messenger . . . Julianna R. Tatum
The Goddess Pallas
Athena . . . . Rose Phelps
Chorus—Captive Greek Women, handmaids to Iphigenia
Leader—Elizabeth R. King
Helen Besler, Esther Hoover, Jane Matthews, Mary Elizabeth Chinn, Dorothy S. Greene, Mildred P. Little, Alice Wharton, Madeleine Gibson, Elizabeth L. Barbour, Helen Atkins, Alva B. Hammarskold, Margaret McNaughton, Margaret M. Horton, Eleanor D. Blodgett.
Attendants, Herdsmen, and Taurian soldiers.
Scene—In front of the temple of Artemis in the Taurian land.
Trainer of Chorus—Helen Besler
All music written by Rose Phelps
Orchestra leader—Mr. Paul Kelsey, assisted by Clara Hoover, Grace Hardy, and Mary Lester of the Wellesley College Orchestra.
Chairman of play committee—Julianna R. Tatum.

BACCALAUREATE VESPERS.

Service List.

Sunday evening, June 9, 1918.

Service Prelude
Processional: 930 *America the beautiful.*
Invocation
Hymn: 928 *In heavenly love abiding.*
Service Anthem: *"Saviour, when night involves the skies"* *H. R. Shelley*
Psalm: 27 (*Gloria Patri*)
Scripture Lesson
Prayer
Address
Organ: At evening *Kinder*
Choir: *"Agnes Dei"* *Bizet*
(Arranged by K. K. D.)
Organ: *"Hosannah!"* *Wachs*
Choir: *"Unfold, ye portals everlasting"* *Gounod*
(From *The Redemption*)
Prayers (*with choral responses*)
Recessional: *"The shadows of the evening hours"* *Crawford*

THE WELLESEY COLLEGE CHOIR
assisted by
Miss Conant, *solo*, Miss Esther Hoover, *pianist*.
Miss Clara Hoover, *violin*, and Mr. A. J. Smith, *trumpet*, Professor Macdougall, *organist*

WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

For the years 1918-19 Wellesley has adopted a new plan of War Relief Organization with a War Council as the governing body, the purpose of which is to co-ordinate all college activities for the more effective pursuit of war work.

The members of the Council are as follows:

President Pendleton, Chairman

Faculty Members.	Student Members
Miss Bates	Amelia Henderson, '19, Sec'y.
Miss Edwards	Elizabeth Frost, '19
Miss Moody	Margaret Stevenson, '20
Dean Waite	Margery Bowe, '20
Mrs. Young	Marion Smith, '21

To attend to the practical side of the War Relief Work a Publicity Committee of which Miss Hadden is chairman, has been appointed, and Wellesley College has been made an auxiliary of the Wellesley Hills Red Cross Chapter.

The officers of the Auxiliary are as follows:
Chairman, Margery Bowe, '20
Treasurer, Miss Mary Thayer Smith
Secretary, Muriel Staurett, '20
Chairman of Surgical Dressings, Elizabeth Cox, '20
Chairman of Knitting, Louise Chase, '20. Miss Tufts, Faculty Adviser.
Chairman of Periodical League, Phœbe Gordon. Miss Roberts, Faculty Adviser.

SURGICAL DRESSING REPORT.

September-February 1917-1918.

Compresses	2,690
Oakum pads	97
Sphagnum pads	55
Serviettes	26
Gauze pads	24
Miscellaneous	550
Total	3,442

February-June 1918.

Compresses	61,610
Sphagnum pads	99
Gauze pads	396
Oakum pads	92
Miscellaneous	2921
Total	65,118

Total for Year 1917-1918
65,118
3,442

68,560 Dressings

Kathleen Murphy,
Chairman S. D. C.

Red Cross work done by the Six Wellesley Societies since Feb. 15, 1918:

Hospital bed socks—large double 2 doz.	24
Hospital bed socks—large single 2 doz.	24
Hospital operating leggings 2 doz.	24
Hospital handkerchiefs 20 doz.	240
Pillow slips 4 doz.	48
Baby Clothes—	
Diapers—15 doz.	180
Bands	20
Socks—12 pr.	24
Flannel Brassieres—6 doz.	72
Lawn brassieres—6 doz.	72
Blankets—3 doz.	36
Muslin bags—1 doz.	12
Small cases for surgical dressings	1500
Total number of pieces	2276

Mary U. M. Richardson.

May 8, 1918.

REPORT OF THE A. B. F. B. COMMITTEE.

During the year 1917-1918 the committee has collected the dime banks for the A. B. F. B. Blind Relief which were distributed among the girls last year. As a whole the banks did not have enough money in them to make it worth while giving out new ones. Seven large mite boxes which were in the village stores for the same purpose have been collected and replaced by new ones.

Since the boxes for the fund are in the village it was thought best that the college turn this work over to someone in the town, and Miss Fiske has very kindly consented to take charge of the distribution and collection of the boxes.

Respectfully submitted,
Gretchen Peabody, *Chairman.*

TREASURER'S REPORT. FATHERLESS CHILDREN COMMITTEE.

Wellesley Committee—

	May 29, 1918.
Receipts from students and others	$1283.07
Interest, Wellesley Nat'l	2.66
	$1285.73
Disbursements J. P. Morgan & Co.	$1277.50
Balance on hand in Wellesley Nat'l	$ 8.23

Florence I. Tucker, *Treas.*

Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary, Miss Mary B. Jenkins, or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ENGAGEMENTS.

'02. Blanche Howard Wells to Captain William Barrett Newhall, University of Minnesota Engineering College, 1900.

'16. Florence E. Doane to Lieutenant Arthur R. Atwood F. A. R. C.

'17. Sara R. Baxter to Jacob H. Feagles, Warwick, N. Y.

'17. Constance Curtis to Lieutenant Samuel H. Cross, 10th Infantry, Harvard '12.

MARRIAGES.

'11. Richards-Coan. On April 11, at Urunia, Persia, Elizabeth V. Coan to Edward Cavington Mayo Richards, Yale '10.

'16. Elsburg-Buck. On June 1, Lucy K. Buck to Lieutenant Edward Elsburg, U. S. N.

'16. Painter-Thayer. On May 31, Muriel K. Thayer to Lieutenant Carl W. Painter, University of Minnesota '15.

BIRTHS.

'07. On June 3, at New York City, a son to Mrs. Louis J. Halle (Rita Lulzbocher).

'08. On May 15, a third son, Frank Palmer, to Mrs. John W. Beardslee Jr. (Frances Davis).

'11. On May 22, at Brookline, Mass., a son, John Brooks Wheeler, 3rd, to Mrs. John Brooks Wheeler, Jr. (M. Alice Chamberlin).

'11. On December 31, 1917, at Pittsburg, Pa., a second son Austin Lee, Jr., to Mrs. Austin Lee George (Mary M. McCartney).

'12. On April 11, at Chicago, Ill., a son, Walter Trowbridge, to Mrs. Walter Kuhlmey (Daisy Ethel Trowbridge).

'15. On April 26, in Pittsfield, Mass., a daughter, Harriet Ruth, to Mrs. Arthur P. Chamberlain (Ruth A. Pierce).

DEATHS.

'13. On January 3, Grace and Robert, twin son and daughter of Grace Perry Davidson.

'15. The last of May, Mrs. Norton, mother of Elsie Norton Hills at Granville, New York.

The Chicago Wellesley Club has adhered, during this 27th year of its existence, to the main principle behind its organization—"Wellesley Clubs for Wellesley"—and has done so in the belief that only through this strong personal appeal could it flourish in these times of strong and diversified calls upon one's time and interests. The result has been that the average attendance of past years has been maintained, and the prevalent feeling is that it has been a fair, if not booming year.

The Fall meeting was held November 6th at the Chicago College Club. Plans for the year were discussed and business reports were followed by tea and a social hour.

The Holiday meeting was held at the home of Alma Seipp Hay '99 on the 27th of December. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Hay, the club had the privilege of hearing Mr. Enos A. Mills of Estes Park, Colo., give his fascinating story of "The Thousand Year Pine."

The mid-winter meeting took the form of a recital given at the Playhouse theatre on Feb. 9th, for the benefit of the "Unit." The net receipts were considerably lowered by the postponement of the concert, necessitated by orders of the Fuel administration, but assisted by donations, the club was enabled to send $700.00 to the War Service Committee. The recital was made possible by the generosity of "Olive Nevin" Muzzy '05, who gave her services for the entire program, and by her charming personality and distinct ability as a lyric soprano, made of the affair a highly artistic success.

The Annual Business Meeting was held at the Chicago College Club on March 24th. After reports and business the club had the honor and pleasure of an informal talk from Dr. Caroline Hedger, '89-'90. Dr. Hedger was sent abroad at the beginning of the war on a special typhoid mission, and relates her impressions of Belgium most appealingly.

The final meeting of the year was the annual luncheon held at the Woman's Athletic Club, Saturday, May 25th. Mary Barnett Gilson '99, Supt. of Employment & Service in the Clotheraft shops, Cleveland, was scheduled as speaker, but called to Washington on war work. A substitute was obtained through the Red Cross Speaker's Bureau, who related her experiences in the war zone.

A stirring appeal in behalf of "The Unit" was made by Annie Peaks Kenny '96 after which subscriptions and cash contributions were made.

For its war work the club has endeavored to maintain a "Wellesley Day" once a week in the Red Cross workshop of the Chicago College Club—gave a Sunday evening supper and party for fifty Jackies, also at the College Club, and is now sewing for the "unit" at weekly gatherings in the three main divisions of the city.

KATHRYN SCHMIDT, *President.*

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.

(Continued.)

1918.

Ruth Cutz, Berkeley High School, Berkeley, California.

Irene Dolby, Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., New York City.

Cynthia Lash, Northfield Seminary, East Northfield.

Mildred McCarthy, Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan.

Dorothy Loker, B. A., Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan.

Emma McKernon, Y. W. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.

Janet Newton, Playgrounds, Washington, D. C.

Marjorie Piper, Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eleanor Sauer, Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan.

Clare Small, B. A., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Ellen Hayes, Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio.

All members of the class of 1918 have received appointments for the year 1918-1919.

1919.

Marion Crozier, Pratt Institute and Y. W. C. A., Central Branch, New York City.

Promotions.

Yola Allen, 1916, from Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y., to University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

Dorothy Bateman, 1917, from Milwaukee Downer Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis., to Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mildred Beahody, B. S., 1917, from Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., to The Knox School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Student House for Women, attractively furnished with all modern conveniences, and within a short distance of Simmon's Vocational College, Boston University, and other Boston Schools and Colleges. Students attending Summer Schools can secure desirable rooms from $3.00 to $3.50 per person according to location. There is a restaurant very near.

Apply for information to Miss Louise C. Walker, 855 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

Will anyone who has any good snapshots of the giving and receiving of the spade be kind enough to send the negatives to Emily T. Holmes, c/o Mr. John M. Holmes, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.? The favor would be greatly appreciated and the negatives *returned* without fail!

For out-dooring a skirt of beige Khaki-Kool is topped with a jacket of green Khaki-Kool with waistcoat and collar of Hero Crepe Batik. The tam crown hat is also of the Khaki-Kool.

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Madison Avenue-31st Street, New York

COLLEGE NOTES.

At the annual Faculty-Senior dinner given at Fiske on May 23rd Miss Pendleton was the guest of honor. Miss Orvis spoke after dinner on the situation in Austria and the Balkans.

41 pairs of socks have already been made on the new Knitting Machine purchased at Fiske.

The Wellesley Bundle Bags will be on sale at the Wellesley War Service Workroom, Room 312, 119 Boylston St., Boston, through the summer, all proceeds to go to the Wellesley Unit.

At a short business meeting of the Circulo Castellano held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected:

President, Marion F. Brackett.
Vice-President, Mary L. Boomer.
Secretary, Lucia Barber.

M. L. F., Sec.

ENGAGEMENTS.

'18. Pauline H. Brown to Frederic Lawrence Putnam of Wellesley Farms now on the office staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Ex. '19. Carolyn J. Martin to Capt. Arthur W. Beale, 102 Supply Train, American Expeditionary Forces; Cornell '13.

'18 Charlotte Penfield to Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, Colorado College '14, Harvard Medical School '18, United States Medical Reserve.

MARRIAGE.

'18. On June 15 Helen Lent to Ensign Gilbert D. Jay, Jr., Harvard, '17.

HELPING HER COUNTRY.

Miss Smaill has been answering her country's call by entertaining the soldiers. She has been out to Camp Devens frequently this spring, where she was assisted by Esther Hoover, Clara Hoover, Florence Kellogg, Catherine Mills, and others. The members of Unit 28 were so pleased that they want her to adopt their hut. Miss Smaill is expecting to continue this work in various camps during the summer.

PRIZES: BIRD CONTEST.

The prizes offered to the Bird Club for the best bird lists of the spring have been awarded as follows:

For the best list in Class A: Isabel Bassett.
For the best list in Class B: Ethel Morris.
Honorable Mention is awarded to Madeline Almy and Helen Burgner.

Dr. Coan's lecture on Armenia last month netted the sum of $526.31 for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Agnes H. Johnson, *Chairman.*

"I SHOT AN ARROW IN THE AIR—"

Even though the days of merry Robin Hood are over, and Friar Tuck chuckles no longer over his venison party and stoup of good red wine, the Merry Men of Sherwood, with Helen Babbitt, '20, as captain, have won the highest place in Archery this spring, scoring an average of 1.43% for every arrow shot. The Gold Hunters, with Eleanor Brown, '20, had 1.36%; the Athletics, with Doris Sutherland, '21, had 1.13%; and the Aviation with Edith Bancroft, '20, 1.08%.

Each section was divided into two teams, making ten in all. The score for these teams was kept for the last four weeks of the spring season. The scores are as follows:

Merry Men of Sherwood—Helen Babbitt, Captain	1.43%
Gold Hunters—Eleanor Brown, Captain	1.36%
Athletics—Doris Sutherland, Captain	1.13%
Aviation—Edith Bancroft, Captain	1.08%
Snipers—Helen Meitz, Captain	.84%
Submarines—Marion Hopper, Captain	.83%
Navy—Helen Gross, Captain	.83%
Army—Marion Lockwood, Captain	.76%
Giants—Maude Stewart, Captain	.72%
Battalion of Death Florence Orndorff, Captain	.58%

The season ended with a Novice Competition, the results of which are as follows:

First place—Helen D. Leonard, '20.
Second place—Gladys E. Mansir, '21.
Third place—Emily M. Crawford, '21.

K. G. W., '18.

THE
WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK
WELLESLEY, MASS.

The faculty and students of Wellesley College are invited to avail themselves of the privileges and services offered by this Bank, and the officers and employees are ever ready to render any assistance possible in connection with banking matters.

C. N. TAYLOR, President BENJ. H. SANBORN, V.-President
LOUIS HARVEY, Cashier

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

A CALL FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

The Neighbors League of America calls for volunteers to teach English to adult foreigners. In thousands of communities in our country are homes in which mothers of little children are unable to understand or to speak the language of America. In many cases home cares added to personal timidity prevent their attending public classes even where such classes exist.

Men who have been drafted from these homes into our army and navy are learning our language in military camps. The women left at home, out of touch with all Americanizing influences, knowing nothing of the reasons for our entering into war, are bitterly resentful in some cases against our Government for taking their men from them. In this critical hour of our national life there is urgent need that we all learn to think together, speak together and act together for the common good, in our own home land no less than in camp and on foreign battlefield.

Will you enlist for this reconstruction work in our own communities?

Will you volunteer to give neighborly help through teaching the language and the ideals of America to at least one foreign born woman?

Literature and information will be sent in response to request.

Please write immediately, giving your name, address, the amount of time which you will give regularly each week to this service and the locality in which you will work.

What experience have you had in teaching?
What has been your training for service?
Please address all communications to
Neighbors League of America
Room 1017
23 East 26th Street
New York

A RAY OF HOPE.

Dr. Sperry in his sermon Sunday morning amplified one of the more hopeful aspects of the war. His text was Isaiah 13:12: "I will make a man more precious than fine gold." He showed how Isaiah spoke in the midst of great strife and trouble and compared it in many ways to the present. Then he pointed out how through the Great War we were coming to realize the great worth of manhood. We now have a clearer perception of relative values and are casting aside our more frivolous ideals and re-emphasizing the fundamentals. We recognize now that the great heroes of this war are common men. It is illustrating what latent possibilities lie in each one of them. Through the present struggle we are forced to recognize the very great preciousness of the individual—the common man is at length coming into his own.

REPORT OF WAR RELIEF SEWING COMMITTEE FOR 1917-1918.

Expenses:

Sewing machine bought	$ 39.50
Sewing machine rented	46.50
Miscellaneous	28.32
Total	$114.32

Work Done.

25 surgical dressing aprons.
300 comfort kits.
97 dresses.
171 chemises.
86 handkerchiefs.
400 emergency bags.
288 layette pieces (32 layettes of 9 pieces)
130 petticoats

1497 Total number of pieces.

We also turned in 61 dresses and 33 petticoats which had been worked on but were not finished.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Anne C. Grinnan.
Chairman.

Harassed Member of the News Board: Gee, do I have to write up every one of these food lectures?

Calm Fellowmember: No, indeed, the lecturer is going to give us a digest of them when he gets through.

Mother: Did you wash the piano keys, dear?

Little Girl: Yes, and now I can't see where to begin my duet.